IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for making an electrode by depositing nano-particles on an object having a microstructure, comprising:

a. forming a nano-particle dispersion comprising;

i. providing between 0.05 wt % and 10 wt % of a charged soluble polymer having a molecular weight of less than 25,000 amu;

ii. providing between 0.5 wt % and 10 wt % of a metal component;

iii. providing a carrier having between 99.45% and 80% of an organic liquid having a surface tension that is less than water; and

iv. mixing the charged soluble polymer, metal component and the carrier;

b. coating an object with the nano-particle dispersion thereby disposing nano-particles from the nano-particle dispersion on the object and into the microstructure to form an electric conductor, wherein the microstructure is configured to receive and retain the nano-particle dispersion;

c. removing at least a portion of the carrier from the object;

d. forming an electrical circuit using the electric conductor such that electric current flows in at least a portion of a medium using the electric conductor; and

e. connecting the electrical circuit to a load.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, further comprising the removal of at least a portion of the polymer from the object.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the at least portion of the polymer is removed by a method selected from the group consisting of washing, burning, ablating, pyrolyzing and combinations thereof.

4. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the carrier is removed by a member selected from the group consisting of evaporation, freezing, critical drying and combinations thereof.

5. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the nano-particles are crystalline.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the microstructure comprises a plurality of micro-channels formed in the object.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 6, wherein the micro-channels have an average width from about 50 nanometers to about 100 microns.

8. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the object is electrically conductive.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the micro-channels include an aspect ratio between approximately one and approximately 50.

10. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the polymer comprises a member of the group consisting of a polyacrylate, a polymethacrylate, a monomer of acrylates, a sodium acrylate, a potassium acrylate, and combinations thereof.

11. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the metal component is selected from the group consisting of a noble metal, a transition metal, alloys of noble metals, alloys of transition metals and combinations thereof.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the carrier includes an alcohol-based solution.

13. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the dispersion comprises a nano-particle having an average diameter of between 1 nm and 50 nm.

14. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the electric conductor is adapted to conduct current between 0 amps per square centimeter and 100 amps per square centimeter.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the micro-features comprise at least one of pores, capillaries, channels, voids, ridges, fins, embossments, and combinations thereof.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the micro-features have equivalent diameters ranging from about 25 nanometers to about 10 microns.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein each of the micro-features comprise an aspect ratio of approximately 1 or more and an overall width from about 5 nanometers to about 200 microns.

18. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the object is selected from the group consisting of a foam, a monolith of porous material, an aero gel, a mat, a felt paper, mesh, laminates thereof, composites thereof, and combinations thereof.

19. (Original) The method of claim 7, wherein the features are created using a method selected from the group consisting of etching, cutting, molding, laser treatment, electro-discharge machining, water jet cutting, microinjection molding, packed particle sintering, extruding, deep reactive ion etching, LIGA processing and combinations thereof.

20. (Canceled).

21. (Canceled).

22. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

combining selected amounts of a charged soluble polymer, a metal component and a carrier to form a nano-particle dispersion;

providing a substrate that includes micro-features that extend into the substrate, wherein the substrate is hydrophobic in regions external to each of the micro-features; and

distributing the nano-particle dispersion onto the substrate so that the nano-particle dispersion is substantially retained within the micro-features, and not in regions external to each of the micro-features.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein providing a substrate that includes micro-features comprises providing a substrate that includes at least one of a micro-pore and a micro-channel.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 22, wherein providing a substrate that includes micro-features comprises forming the micro-features to have a width that ranges between approximately 500 nanometers and approximately 200 microns, further wherein the micro-features have an aspect ratio that ranges between approximately one and approximately 50.

25. (Cancelled).

26. (Cancelled).

27. (Previously Presented) A method, comprising:

preparing a nano-particle dispersion that includes predetermined amounts of a charged soluble polymer, a metal component and a carrier; and

preparing a substrate to receive the nano-particle dispersion, wherein the substrate includes a first portion altered to be non-wettable by the nano-particle dispersion, and a second portion that is wettable by the nano-particle dispersion.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the first portion is an external surface of the substrate, and the second portion includes micro-features extending into the

substrate, further wherein preparing a substrate comprises masking the external surface to render the external surface non-wettable.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, comprising coating the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, wherein coating the substrate includes spraying the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, soaking the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, painting the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, printing the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, dipping the substrate into the nano-particle dispersion, dripping the substrate with the nano-particle dispersion, and various combinations thereof.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein dripping the object with the nano-particle dispersion comprises computing a volume of the dispersion to determine a mass of the nano-particles, and depositing the computed volume on a microstructured, conductive substrate.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, comprising providing an ultraviolet stabilizer, and wherein preparing a nano-particle dispersion comprises mixing the stabilizer with the charged soluble polymer, the metal component and the carrier.